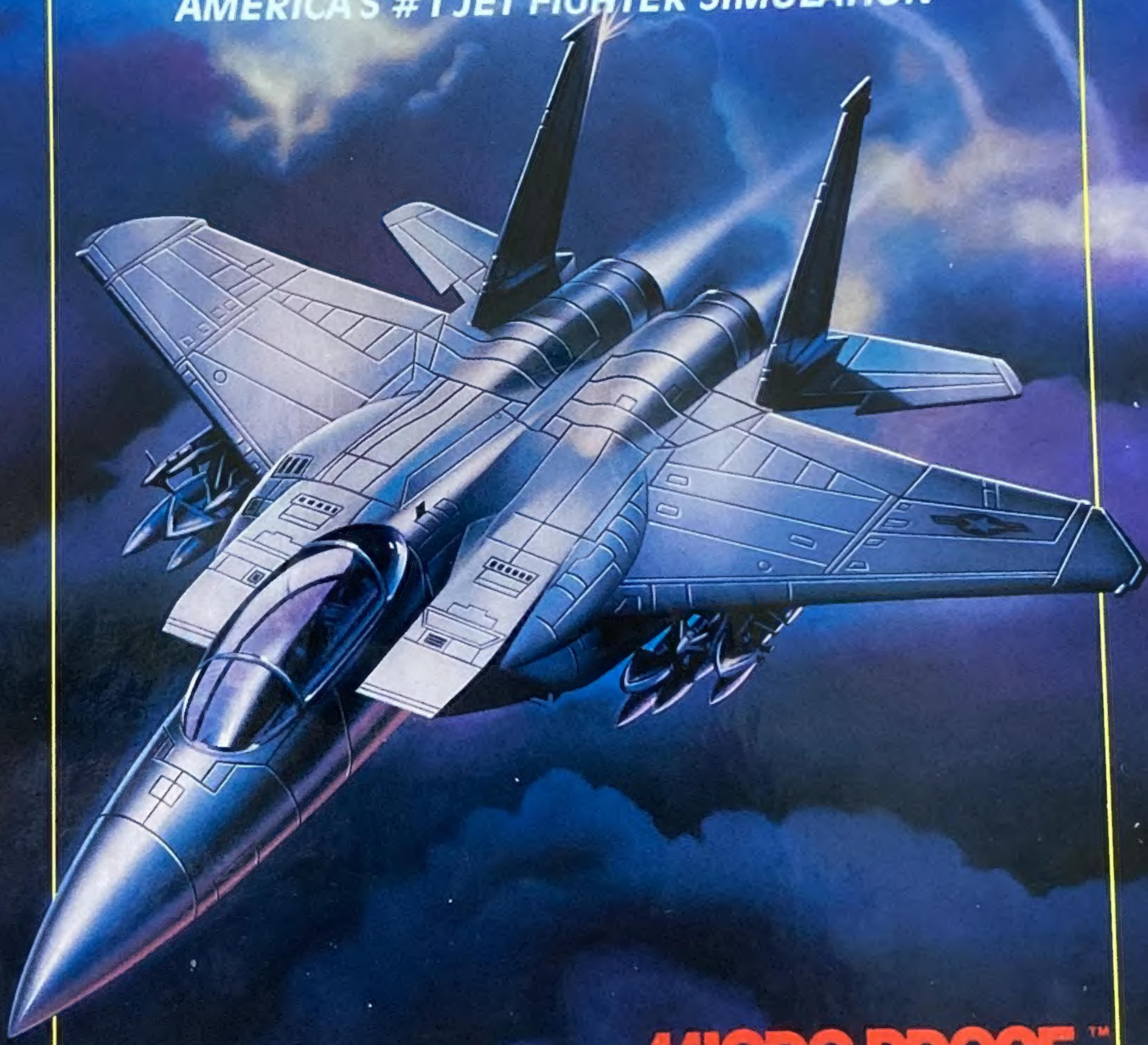


F15 STRIKE EAGLE

AMERICA'S #1 JET FIGHTER SIMULATION®

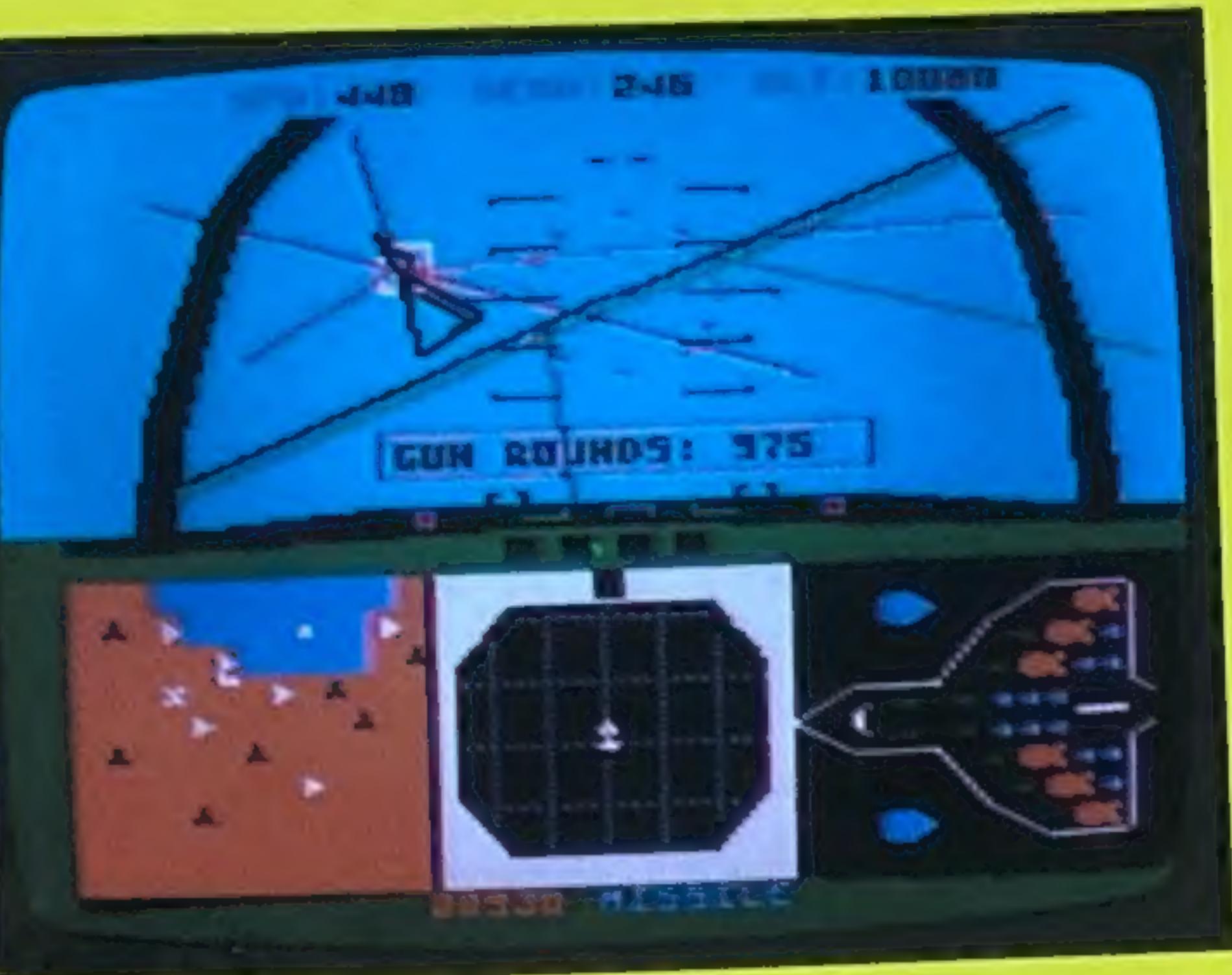


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F-15 STRIKE EAGLE®

America's #1 Jet Fighter Simulation

Strap into your ejection seat and get ready for challenging and exciting modern jet fighter combat with F-15 STRIKE EAGLE !! Fly combat missions, engage enemy aircraft, and destroy enemy ground targets in the skies of Southeast Asia, Europe, and the Middle East. All the sophisticated tools of modern electronic air warfare are available including computer assisted targeting, Heads Up Display (HUD), airborne radar, and ground tracking target display maps. As the F-15 pilot, you employ your air to air missiles, cannon, and high explosive bombs to accomplish air defense and strategic deep interdiction bombing missions. The F-15's defenses include surface to air missile launch indicators, electronic counter measures (ECM), afterburners, flares, and full aerobatic capabilities to outfight, outfly, or outthink enemy aircraft, air to air missiles, and surface to air missiles !! Seven different combat missions, four skill levels, and infinite number of combat scenarios offer continuous stimulation and excitement !! F-15 will thrill and challenge you and give you the chance to prove you have the "Right Stuff" of an EAGLE fighter pilot !!



Actual Screens May
Vary; C-64 Shown.

GREAT REVIEWS!!!

"More intense than a straight flight simulator, it combines the basic realism of a flight simulator with the tension of a good arcade game. I highly recommend it for anyone with an interest in either."

—COMPUTER'S Gazette

"... now there's a way to really earn your wings. This is more than the right stuff. Once you've gotten used to flying these banks, it will be hard to go back to just cruising from LaGuardia to Logan. F-15 is definitely the only way to fly."

—USA Today

PLUS

"If you're looking for a chance to experience some high adventure and danger in a realistic and challenging format, F-15 Strike Eagle is for you."

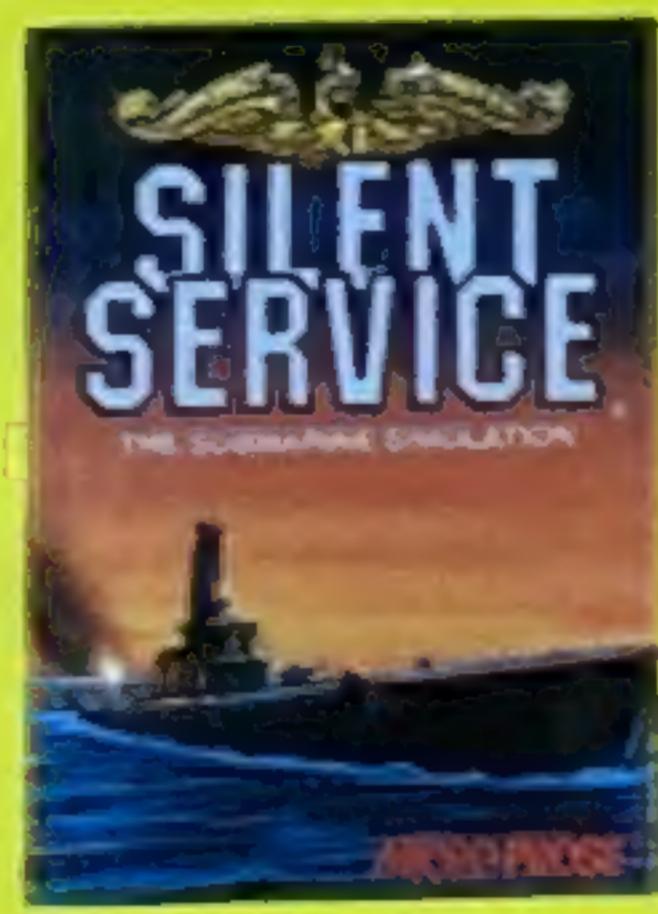
—RUN

F-15 STRIKE EAGLE is the focus of a new book, "JETFIGHTER SCHOOL Air Combat Simulator Tactics and Maneuvers" published by Computer Books. Look for it at dealers near you.

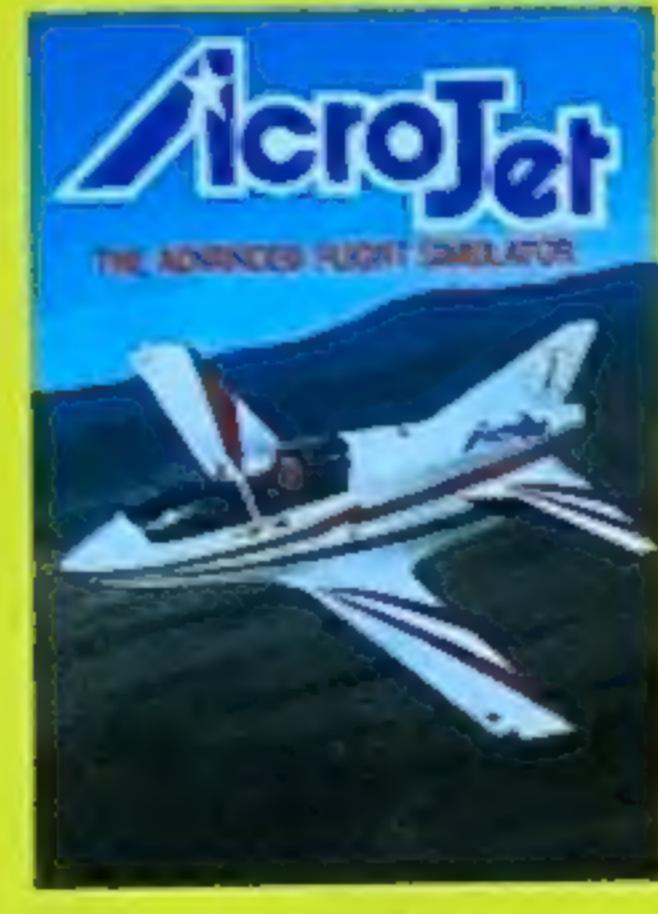
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A close-up, low-angle shot of a baseball glove lying on a wooden surface. The glove is primarily yellow with blue accents. The brand name "STRIKE EAGLE" is printed in large, bold, blue letters along the side. On the wrist strap area, the letters "S-1" are visible. In the top right corner of the glove's backhand, there is a small black logo featuring a stylized eagle with its wings spread wide.

A stack of software boxes for the F-16 Strike Eagle flight simulator. The top box is yellow with black text, featuring the title 'F-16 STRIKE EAGLE' in large letters, followed by '#1 JET FIGHTER SIMULATOR' and 'AMERICA'S #1'. Below this, it says 'MISSIONS AND MISSIONS' and 'BUD BROWN'S'. The bottom box is blue with white text, showing 'F-16 STRIKE EAGLE' and 'JET FIGHTER SIMULATOR'.

The image shows a yellow page from a magazine or book. The text is printed in black, sans-serif font, oriented diagonally from the bottom-left towards the top-right. The page contains several paragraphs of text, with the first few lines being the most prominent. The overall tone of the text is informative, discussing the history and current status of Chihuahua crosses.









OPERATIONS MANUAL

TECHNICAL
ORDER NO.

1-F-15E-1

15 JULY 1986
CHANGE 6



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F-15 Strike Eagle • Apple

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near future

MICRO PRO

SIMULATION • SOFTWARE

F-15 Strike Ea

Flight Operations Ma

To The Shores of Trip
The Anti-Terrorist A

At 1:30 a.m., April 15, 1986, eight
bombers streaked around Cape Bo
final leg of their 2,800 mile flight. Dr
above the waves, they lined up for
the North African coast. Their mis
naval station at Sidi Bilal, the milit
International Airport, and the mil
Bab al Azizia, the personal head
Muammar Kaddafi himself.

Meanwhile, five hundred mile
carriers America and Coral Sea
and F/A-18 attack aircraft. The
HARM and Shrike anti-radar
F-111's were equipped with st
ing sights that would enable t
accuracy in the dead of night.
Libyan's advanced MiG-23's
before they could scramble.

At precisely 1:54 a.m. the
feet. As Libyan radar locke
missiles, which rode down
defenders' electronic eye.
2 a.m., the F-111's and A-
their targets. America's f

These pilots were not
Libyans, however. Rela
nation began to sour a
government in 1969 a
They became bitter w
to finance both expa
Further conflict resu

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FLIGHT OPERATOR'S MANUAL

TO ECHNICAL
RDER NO.

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F-15 Strike Eagle • Apple

ose to the Local
Skill of Flying
Can Handle

Carrying Attack
Hazardous Action in the
Aircraft Model

FLIGHT OPERATIONS MANUAL

TO TECHNICAL
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CHANGE 6

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F-15 STRIKE EAGLE®
America's #1 Jet Fighter Simulation

Strap into your ejection seat and get ready for challenging and exciting modern jet fighter combat with F-15 STRIKE EAGLE II! Fly combat missions, engage enemy aircraft and destroy enemy ground targets in the skies of Southeast Asia, Europe, and the Middle East. All the sophisticated tools of modern electronic air warfare are available including computer assisted targeting, Heads Up Display (HUD), airborne radar, and ground tracking target display maps. As the F-15 pilot you employ your air to air missiles, cannon and high explosive bombs to accomplish air defense and strategic deep interdiction bombing missions. The F-15's defenses include surface to air missile launch indicators, electronic counter measures (ECM), afterburners, flares, and full aerobatic capabilities to outfly or outthink enemy aircraft, air to air missiles, and surface to air missiles. Seven different combat missions, four skill levels, and infinite number of combat scenarios offer continuous stimulation and excitement. F-15 will thrill and challenge you and give you the chance to prove you have the "Right Stuff" of an EAGLE fighter pilot!

CUSTOMER REVIEWS

"A must have for any flight simulation fan. It's the first game I've ever played with the feeling that I'm a good fighter pilot. Highly recommended to anyone who enjoys combat flight simulations."

"It's amazing for someone to experience the high intensity and danger in a realistic and interesting manner. I highly recommend it."

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FLIGHT OPERATIONS MANUAL

TO TECHNICAL ORDER NO. 1-F-15E-1

JULY 1986
CHANGE 1

Face To Face With Excitement

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MicroProse wants to SUPPORT YOU!! We want to produce the kind of products that are fun, exciting, and interesting to you, our customer. Please take time to fill out this warranty card, to qualify for super quick service in the unlikely event that you need to use it. Also, you'll be included on our mailing list for all the exciting new products we will be releasing shortly!
Your ideas or suggestions are important to us. Help us Improve the products we provide for you!! If the card is not enough, drop us a note. We'll LISTEN!!

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NATO COMMANDER — Real Time Defense of NATO in the near future
F-15 STRIKE EAGLE — Modern Jet Combat
CRUSADE IN EUROPE — D-Day to the Battle of the Bulge
DECISION IN THE DESERT — North Africa 1940-1942
GUNSHIP — The Helicopter Simulation
ACROJET — Your Own Personal Acrobatic Jet
SILENT SERVICE — The World War II Submarine Simulation
CONFLICT IN VIETNAM — South East Asia, 1954-1972



MICRO PROSE
SIMULATION • SOFTWARE
F-15 Strike Eagle
Flight Operations Manual Update

To The Shores of Tripoli, 1986
The Anti-Terrorist Airstrike

At 1:30 a.m., April 15, 1986, eighteen US Air Force F-111 bombers streaked around Cape Bon, Tunisia, and began the final leg of their 2,800 mile flight. Dropping to just 200 feet above the waves, they lined up for their final approach to the North African coast. Their mission: to attack the Libyan naval station at Sidi Bilal, the military section of Tripoli International Airport, and the military compound at Bab el Azizia, the personal headquarters of Libyan leader Muammar Kaddafi himself.

Meanwhile, five hundred miles to the east, the US Navy carriers America and Coral Sea were launching their A-6, A-7, and F/A-18 attack aircraft. The A-7's and F/A-18's carried HARM and Shrike anti-radar missiles. The A-6's, like the F-111's were equipped with state-of-the-art electronic bombing sights that would enable them to hit targets with pinpoint accuracy in the dead of night. Their mission: to destroy the Libyan's advanced MiG-23 fighters based at Bengasi airfield before they could scramble against the F-111's.

At precisely 1:54 a.m. the A-7's and A/F-18's rose to 500 feet. As Libyan radar locked on to them, they released their missiles, which rode down the radar beams to blind the defenders' electronic eyes. Six minutes later, at precisely 2 a.m., the F-111's and A-6's roared across the coast toward their targets. America's first anti-terrorist airstrike had begun.

These pilots were not the first Americans to fight the Libyans, however. Relations between the US and that Arab nation began to sour as soon as Kaddafi took over the government in 1969 and nationalized American oil interests. They became bitter when the Libyan leader used the profits to finance both expansionist schemes and terrorist activities. Further conflict resulted when Kaddafi laid claim to the entire Gulf of Sidra, a claim rejected by the American government.

STRIKE EAGLE®

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Product Name _____

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Comments on this product: _____

Other products you would like to see from MicroProse: _____

SPEAK UP

MicroProse wants to hear from you about our products that are available now and those that are still in development. Please take time to fill out the following questionnaire. Your responses will help us to better serve you.

If you have an idea for a new product or a way to improve an existing one, we encourage you to share it with us. Your ideas or suggestions may lead to a new product or feature that we provide to our customers.

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F-15 STRIKE EAGLE

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DECISION IN THE DESERT

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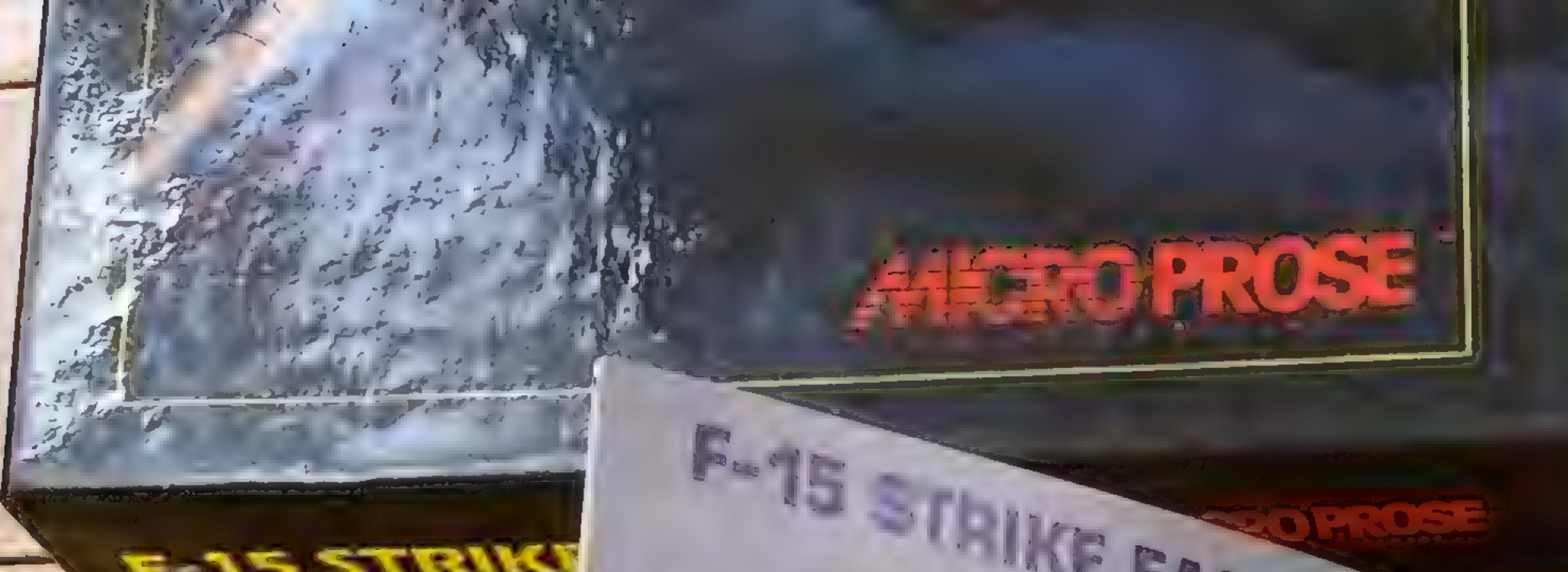
ACROJET — Your Own Personal

SILENT SERVICE — The Submarine

CONFLICT IN VIETNAM

MICROPROSE
SIMULATIONS

F-14



F-15 STRIKE EAGLE

CHALLENGING AIR COMBAT IN A MODERN JET FIGHTER

Choose from seven historic missions in this authentic simulation, actually developed and tested by real fighter pilots. The four skill levels provide a continuing challenge as you learn to control the modern electronics to attack and evade the enemy.

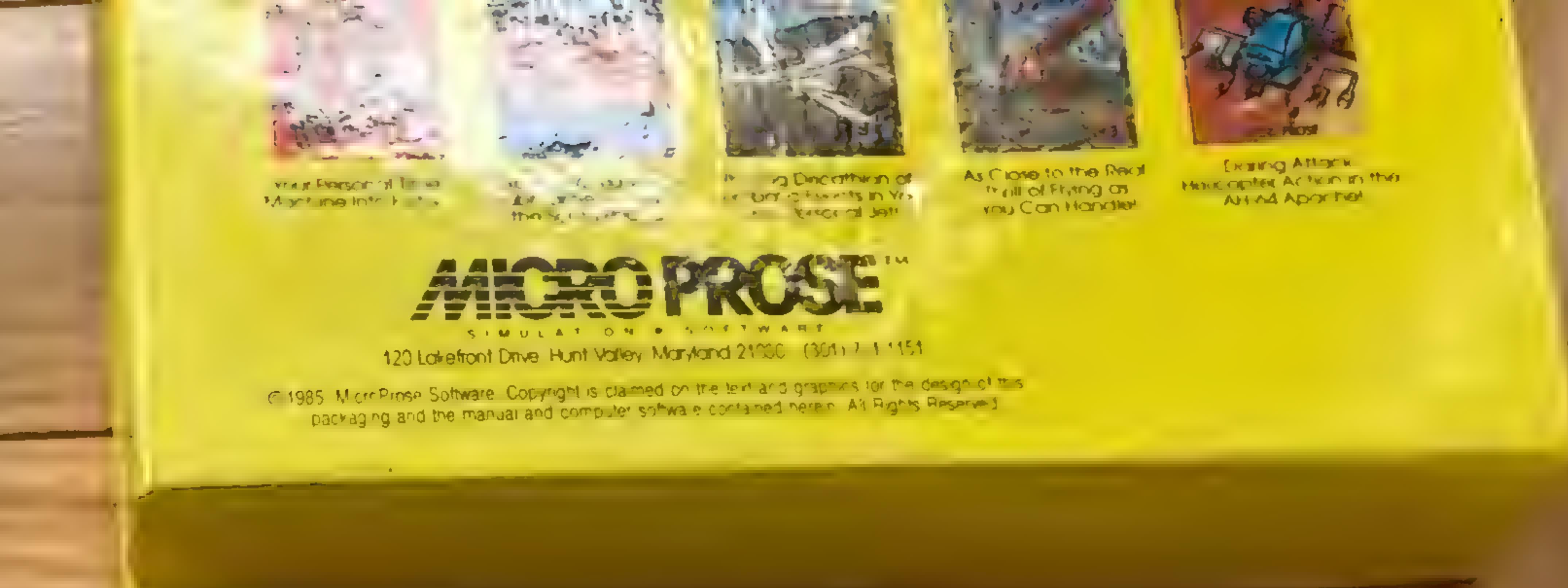
Power on the afterburners and feel the g-forces slam you against your seat in this sophisticated simulation of the F-15 STRIKE EAGLE. From the realistic electronic cockpit, you can drop M-82 bombs on a Libyan oil refinery or fire air-to-air missiles at a Syrian fighter. Other games may have some of the action, but only F-15 STRIKE EAGLE captures the true-to-life experience of today's combat jet pilot.

Features Include:

- **VARIETY**—seven different combat missions from Southeast Asia to the Persian Gulf
- **MODERN ELECTRONICS**—radar, launch indicators, electronic defenses
- **AUTHENTIC SIMULATION**—more than 24 cockpit controls, heads-up display (HUD), historically accurate aerobatics, mach speeds
- **ACTION**—multiple objectives and threats, full aerobatics, mach speeds
- **VALUE**—many skill levels and scenarios ensure hundreds of exciting entertainment hours

Design and Artwork by Ned Meier
CGI Grant Tran
Apple Jim Synous
IBM PC/PC Jr. Randall Masteller

F-15 STRIKE EAGLE



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Please keep these points and suggestions in mind to ensure maximum pleasure from your new software purchase:

- **MINIMUM MEMORY**—Most MicroProse products require the following minimum memory capacities in your computer (check package label or call to be sure):
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 - IBM-PC & compatibles — 128K (256K for GUNSHIP)
 - Amiga — 512K
 - Atari 400, 800, XL, XE — 48K
 - Apple II+, IIc, IIe — 64K
 - Atari ST — 512K
- **MONITOR** — A TV or color monitor is recommended.
- **JOYSTICK** — A joystick is required, except for Amiga, Atari ST and Apple IIgs which are mouse controlled. Also, IBM's may be controlled with either joystick or keyboard.
- **DISK DRIVES** — MicroProse only tests and guarantees compatibility of our software with disk drives recommended or sold by the original manufacturer of the above computers. Drives must be properly aligned and well maintained. Many other brands of disk drives will also run our software; we advise that you have someone test compatibility before making your purchase.
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- **SPECIAL FEATURES** — Each MicroProse title is specially re-programmed to take maximum advantage of the capabilities of your computer. For instance: EGA colors for IBM, major enhancements for Amiga, ST and IIgs, etc.

MicroProse Software will provide you with hundreds of hours of challenge and enjoyment... so have fun!

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What is your primary interest? _____

Comments on this product _____

Other products you would like to buy from MicroProse: _____

SPEAK UP

MicroProse wants to hear from you about our products that are good and bad. Please take time to fill out the following questionnaire. In unlikely event that you have a problem, we will do our best to help you. Please list for all the products you own.

Your ideas or suggestions are welcome. We provide feedback to our customers.

OTHER GAMES

Look for these titles:

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HELICOPTER
SPITFIRE
MIG 21
NATO
F-15 STRIKE EAGLE
CRUSADE IN EUROPE
DECISION IN THE DESERT

GUNSHIP — The Helicopter Game
ACROJET — Your Own Flying Machine
SILENT SERVICE — The Submarine Game
CONFLICT IN VIETNAM

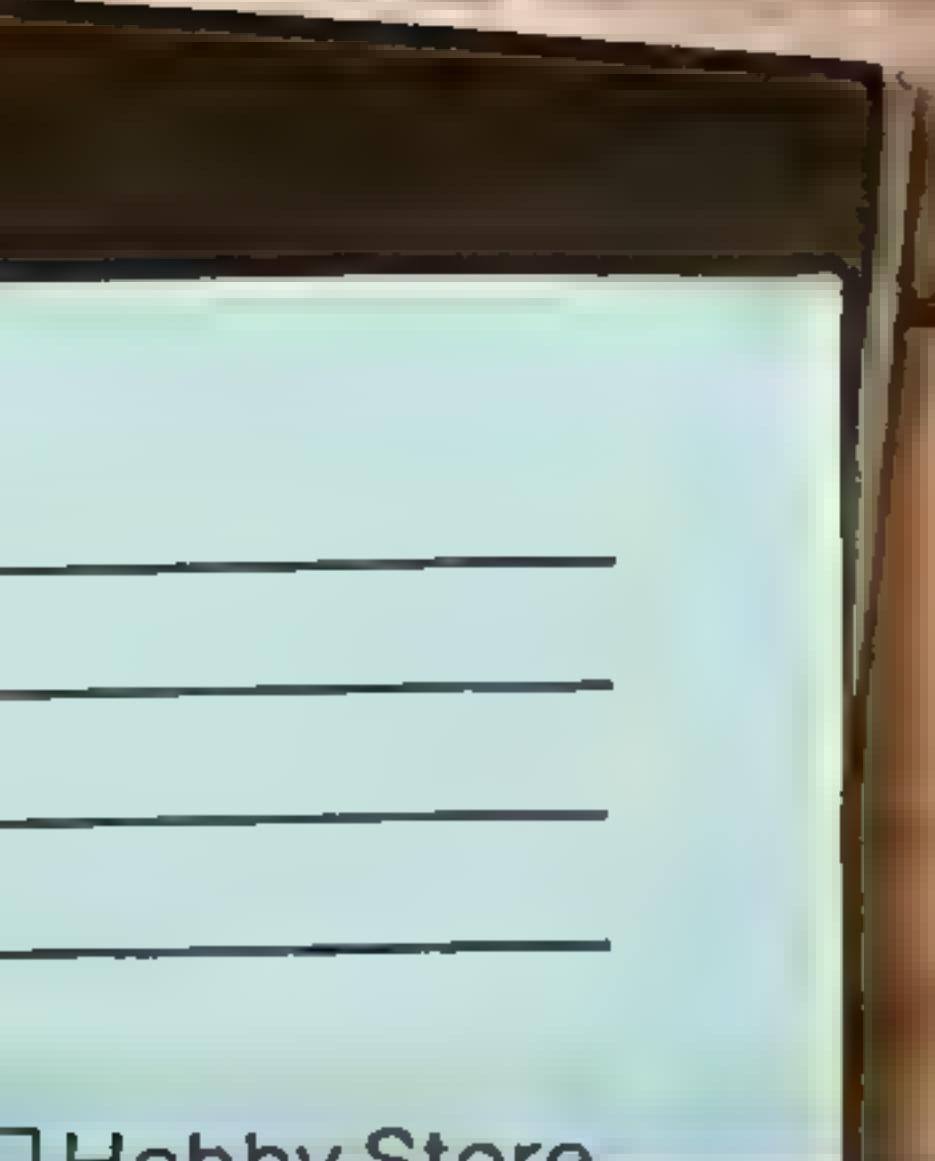




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15 JULY 1986
CHANGE 6

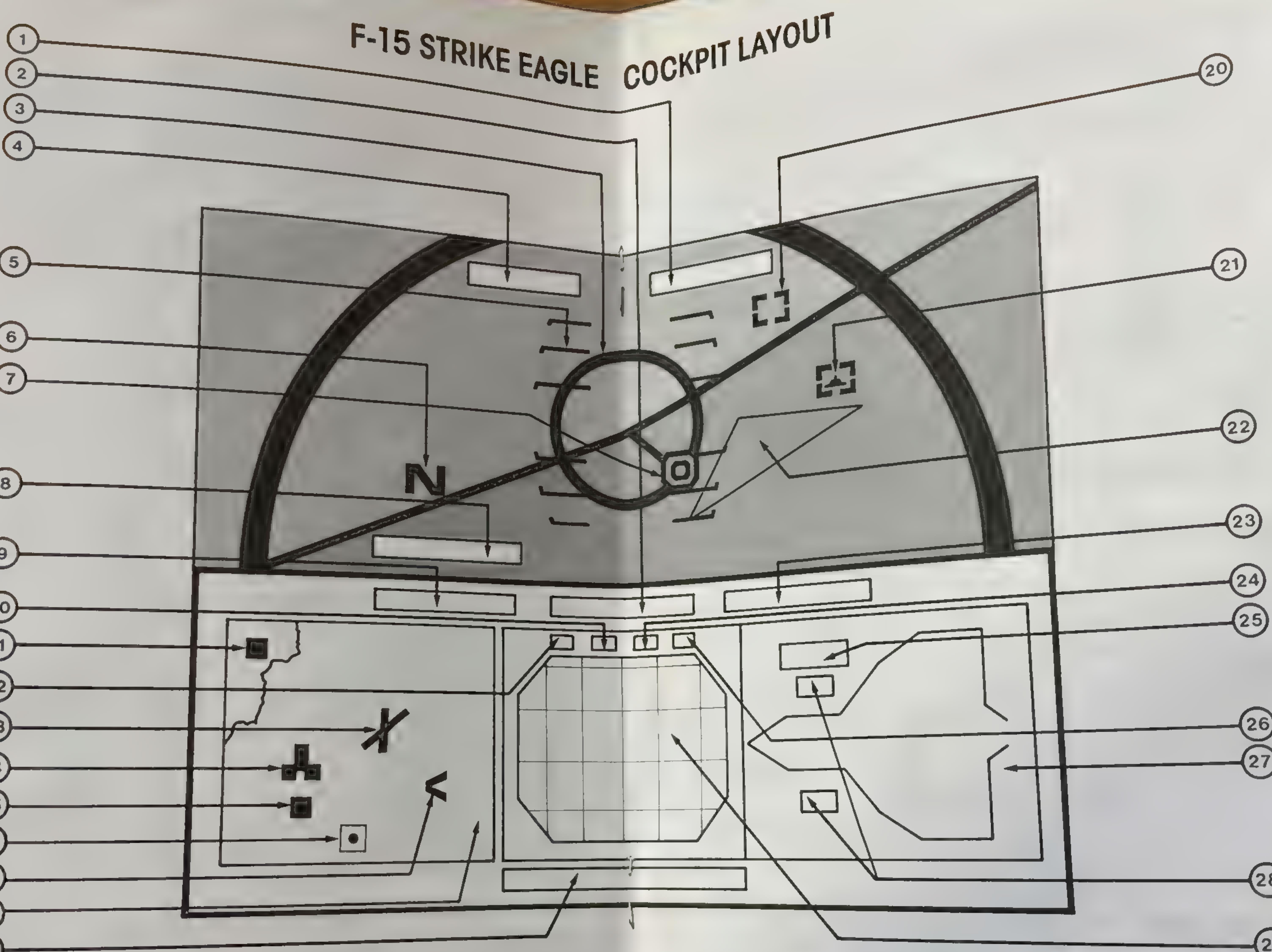


Hobby Store

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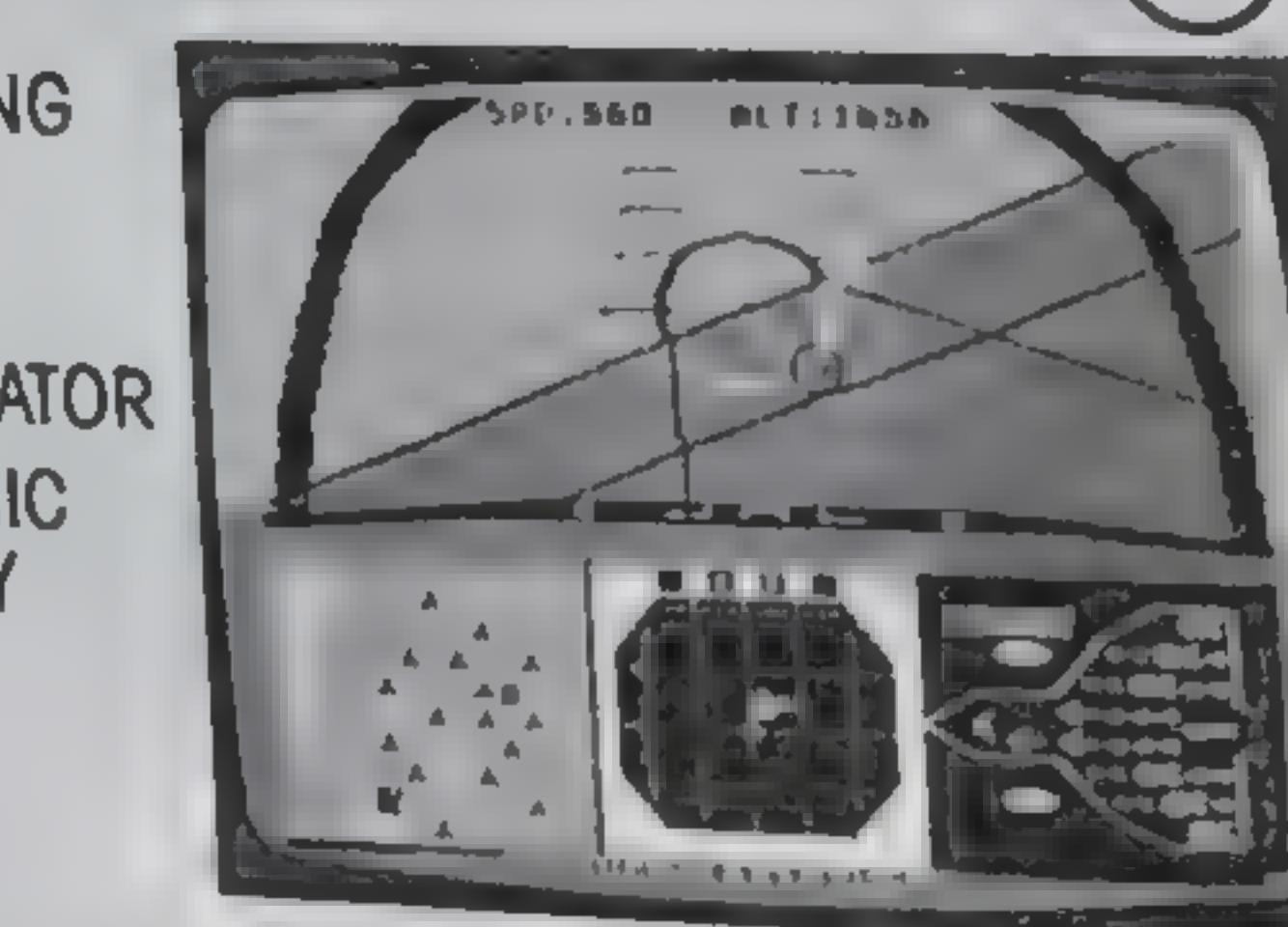
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- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. HUD ALTIMETER | 8. MESSAGE INDICATOR | 15. NAVIGATION CURSOR |
| 2. HUD HEADING | 9. MACH INDICATOR | 16. PRIMARY TARGET |
| 3. AIR TO AIR RETICLE | 10. INFRA-RED WARNING
INDICATOR | 17. AIRCRAFT POSITION
INDICATOR |
| 4. HUD AIRSPEED | 11. F-15 BASE | 18. HORIZONTAL SITUATION
DISPLAY (HSD) |
| 5. PITCH LINES | 12. RADAR WARNING
INDICATOR | 19. FUEL STATUS DISPLAY |
| 6. STEERING CUE | 13. AIRFIELD | 20. AIR TARGET DESIGNATOR
BOX |
| 7. AIR TO GROUND
RETICLE | 14. SAM MISSILE SITE | |

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BOX | 26. FUEL LOW WARNING |
| 22. GROUND TARGET | 27. WEAPONS STATUS
DISPLAY (WSD) |
| 23. ENGINE POWER
INDICATOR | 28. DROP TANK INDICA- |
| 24. LOW ALTITUDE
WARNING | 29. RADAR-ELECTRONIC
WARFARE DISPLAY
(REWWD) |
| 25. WEAPONS ARMED
INDICATOR | |



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F-15 Strike Eagle Operations Manual

To The Shores of Tripoli, 1986 The Anti-Terrorist Airstrike

To The Shores of Libya
The Anti-Terrorist Airstrike

1:30 a.m., April 15, 1986, eighteen US Air Force F-1
bombers streaked around Cape Bon, Tunisia, and began
leg of their 2,800 mile flight. Dropping to just 200
feet above the waves, they lined up for their final approach
to the North African coast. Their mission: to attack the
Naval station at Sidi Bilal, the military section of Tripoli
International Airport, and the military compound at
Musalabah, the personal headquarters of Muammar Gaddafi himself.

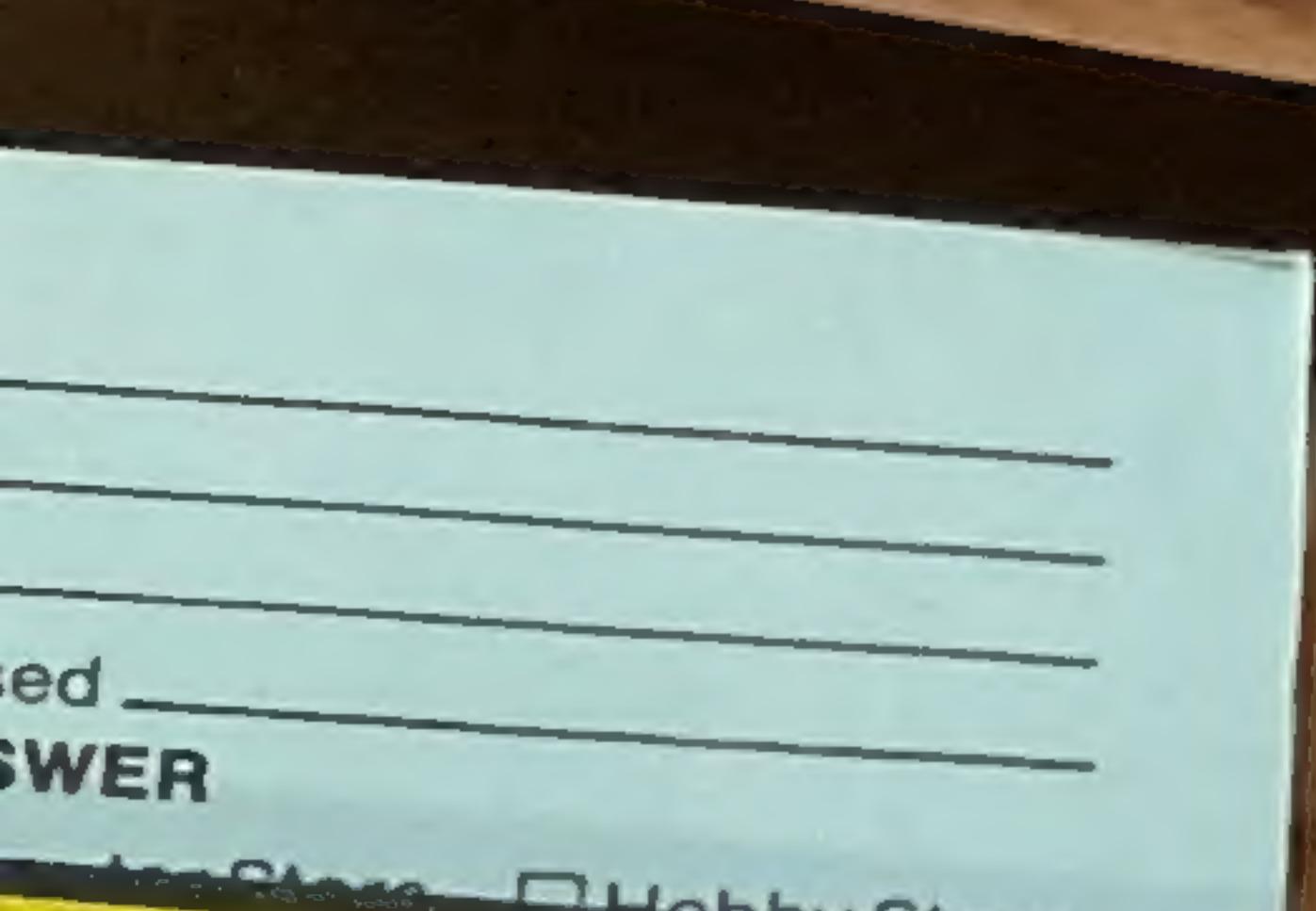
Meanwhile, five hundred miles to the east, Muammar Kaddafi himself, along with his bodyguards, was flying in a Cessna 172. The plane had been provided by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The CIA had paid \$100,000 for the aircraft, which had been modified to withstand anti-aircraft fire. The plane had been flying over Libya for two hours when it was shot down by a U.S. F/A-18 Hornet fighter jet. The pilot, Captain John M. Shadburn, was killed in the crash.

F/A-18 attack. The F/A-18's were equipped with state-of-the-art night vision sights that would enable them to hit targets accurately in the dead of night. Their mission was to intercept Libyan's advanced MiG-23 fighters based at Tripoli before they could scramble against the coalition. At precisely 1:54 a.m. the A-7's and F/A-18's radar locked on to the radar contacts.

At precisely 1:55 a.m., as Libyan radar locked onto the American fleet, which rode down the radar beams, which roared down the defenders' electronic eyes. Six minutes later, at 2 a.m., the F-111's and A-6's roared off to attack their targets. America's first anti-submarine strike force was not the first to do so, however. Relations between the two countries had soured as soon as the Americans had begun to plan their strike.

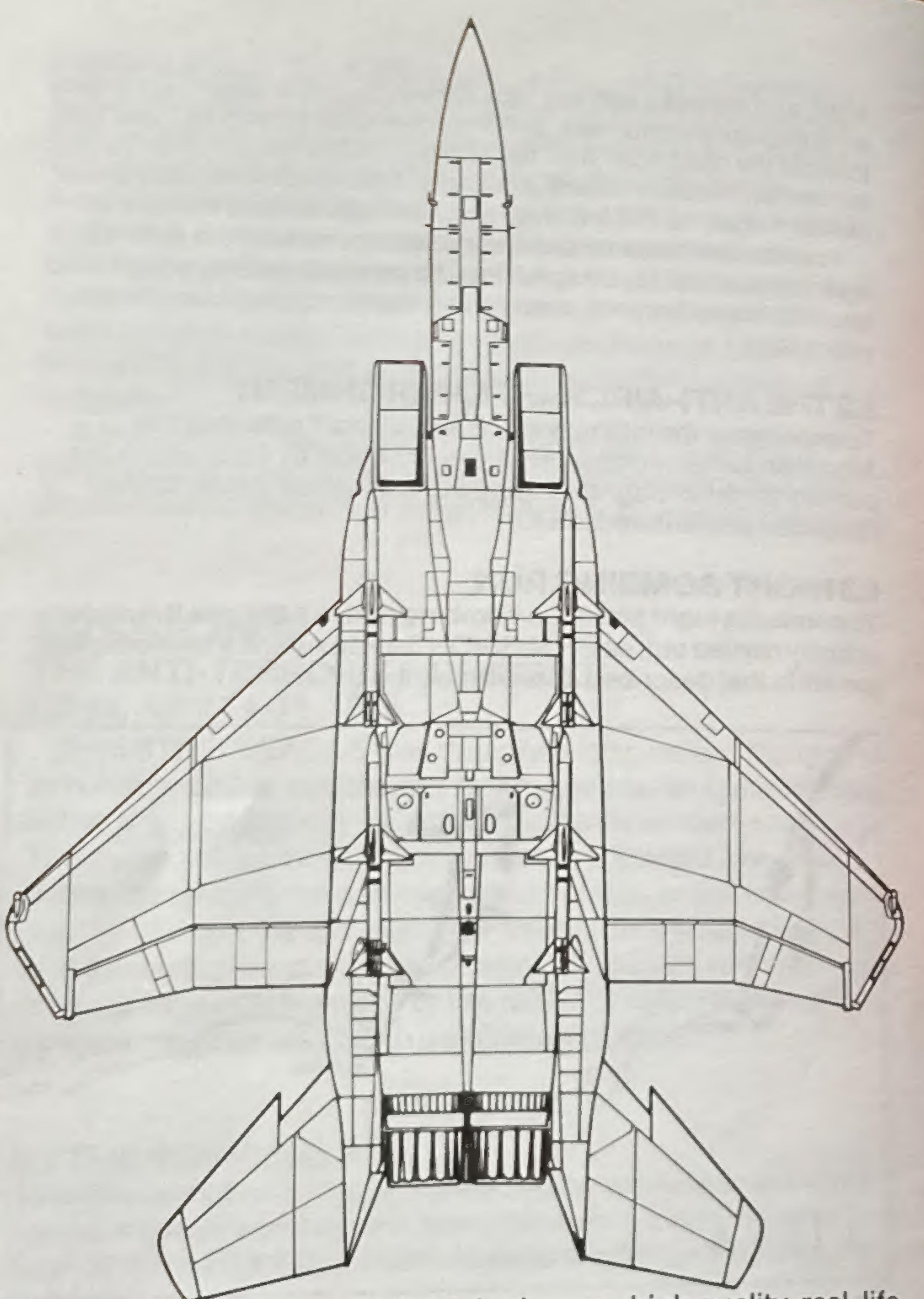
These relations soured as soon as the new nation began to sour as soon as the government in 1969 and nationalizations became bitter when they were used to finance both expansionism and Further conflict resulted in the Gulf of Sidra, a claim rejected by Libya.

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MicroProse remains committed to bringing you high quality, real-life simulations which provide excitement, challenge, and learning. We hope that you will enjoy this product and will consider other MicroProse products in the future.

Software Authors!!

MicroProse is always searching for new people, ideas, and products, so we can bring the most challenging and fun products to our customers. If you are working on or have a good idea for quality entertainment, educational, or utility software, call or write to us!!! We would like to get you on our team and make you a MicroProse partner!!

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An advertisement for the Gunship flight simulation. It features a red background with three AH-64 Apache helicopters in flight, one firing its weapons. The text includes the title "GUNSHIP", a tagline "Each time it appears...", and a descriptive paragraph about the game's features. It also shows screenshots of the game and the MicroProse logo.

MICRO PROSE
SIMULATION • SOFTWARE
F-15 Strike Eagle
Flight Operations Manual U

To The Shores of Tripoli, 1986
The Anti-Terrorist Airstrike

At 1:30 a.m., April 15, 1986, eighteen US Air bombers streaked around Cape Bon, Tunisia above the waves, they lined up for their final leg of their 2,800 mile flight. Dropping naval station at Sidi Bilal, the military sector International Airport, and the military command center Bab al Azizia, the personal headquarters of Muammar Kaddafi himself.

Meanwhile, five hundred miles to the west carriers America and Coral Sea were HARM and Shrike anti-radar. The A-7's F-111's were equipped with state-of-the-art targeting systems that would enable them accuracy in the dead of night. The Libyans' advanced MiG-23 fighters before they could scramble again.

At precisely 1:54 a.m. the American missiles, which rode down the defenders' electronic eyes. At 2 a.m., the F-111's and A-6's

These pilots were not able to see the Libyans, however. Reliance began to sour as the government in 1969 attempted to finance both conflicts. They became bitter enemies. Further conflict resulted in the Gulf of Sidra, a clash between Libya and

To The Shores of Tripoli, 1986 The Anti-Terrorist Airstrike

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These pilots were not the first Americans to fight the Libyans, however. Relations between the US and that Arab nation began to sour as soon as Kaddafi took over the government in 1969 and nationalized American oil interests. They became bitter when the Libyan leader used the profits to finance both expansionist schemes and terrorist activities. Further conflict resulted when Kaddafi laid claim to the entire Gulf of Sidra, a claim rejected by the American government.

36

In 1981 Libyan fighters attacked American fighters over the Gulf, which led to the clash that inspired F-15 STRIKE EAGLE's first scenario.

The Americans shot down the two attackers and, for the moment, the Libyans ceased to contest control of the Gulf. Kaddafi continued to meddle in the affairs of his neighbors, though, and he continued to sponsor international terrorism. By early 1986, his troops were fighting in Chad, and Libyan backed terrorists had conducted a series of grisly attacks on innocent travellers. They shot up airline ticket counters in Rome and Athens, and amongst their victims were a number of Americans.

The outraged American government resolved to make the sponsor of these assassins pay, and stepped up naval maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra. When Libyan missile boats attacked, the Americans retaliated by sinking the ships and striking support installations ashore.

A week later, the Libyans responded in turn. A terrorist bomb exploded in a disco full of American soldiers in West Berlin, killing two people and injuring over one hundred others. When America's European allies refused to impose sanctions despite direct evidence of Libyan involvement, the Americans determined to act on their own.

As American preparations for the airstrike began, the British government did agree to allow the F-111's to fly from English bases, but the French and Spanish refused to permit the American bombers to fly over their territory, the direct route to Libya. Consequently, the American planes had to travel an extra 1,500 miles to reach their target.

As the F-111's and A-6's began their bombing runs, the Libyans fired a barrage of SAM-2, -3, -6, and -8 missiles and a hail of shells from ZSU-23-4 anti-aircraft guns. Fortunately, with their radar destroyed, the air defense weapons lost most of their effectiveness. Using precision guided munitions, the F-111's bombed terrorist training facilities, IL-76 transport aircraft that had been used to support terrorist activities, and Kaddafi's personal compound, the nerve center of his government. While Kaddafi himself was not an official target, the Americans hoped at least to unnerve him and perhaps to eliminate him.

As chance would have it, Kaddafi was in a tent somewhat removed from the main compound when the bombs hit, and so escaped injury. Nevertheless, the damage to his headquarters was extensive, and the other airstrikes achieved

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F-15 Strike Eagle Flight Operations Manual Update

To The Shores of Tripoli, 1986
The Anti-Terrorist Airstrike

At 1:30 a.m., April 15, 1986, eighteen US Air Force F-111 bombers streaked around Cape Bon, Tunisia, and began the final leg of their 2,800 mile flight. Dropping to just 200 feet above the waves, they lined up for their final approach to the North African coast. Their mission: to attack the Libyan naval station at Sidi Bilal, the military section of Tripoli International Airport, and the military compound at Bab al Azizia, the personal headquarters of Libyan leader Muammar Kaddafi himself.

Meanwhile, five hundred miles to the east, the US Navy carriers America and Coral Sea were launching their A-6, A-7, and F/A-18 attack aircraft. The A-7's and F/A-18's carried HARM and Shrike anti-radar missiles. The A-6's, like the F-111's were equipped with state-of-the-art electronic bombing sights that would enable them to hit targets with pinpoint accuracy in the dead of night. Their mission: to destroy the Libyan's advanced MiG-23 fighters based at Bengasi airfield before they could scramble against the F-111's.

At precisely 1:54 a.m. the A-7's and A/F-18's rose to 500 feet. As Libyan radar locked on to them, they released their missiles, which rode down the radar beams to blind the defenders' electronic eyes. Six minutes later, at precisely 2 a.m., the F-111's and A-6's roared across the coast toward their targets. America's first anti-terrorist airstrike had begun.

These pilots were not the first Americans to fight the Libyans, however. Relations between the US and that Arab nation began to sour as soon as Kaddafi took over the government in 1969 and nationalized American oil interests. They became bitter when the Libyan leader used the profits to finance both expansionist schemes and terrorist activities. Further conflict resulted when Kaddafi laid claim to the entire Gulf of Sidra, a claim rejected by the American government.

sight, and release a second stick of bombs on the target; 9) immediately engage afterburners, pull the nose up and climb to 1,200 feet to avoid the blast from your own bombs; 10) to escape and return to the carrier, remain in afterburner and climb to above 40,000 feet or descend again to 200 feet and race northeast toward the carrier.

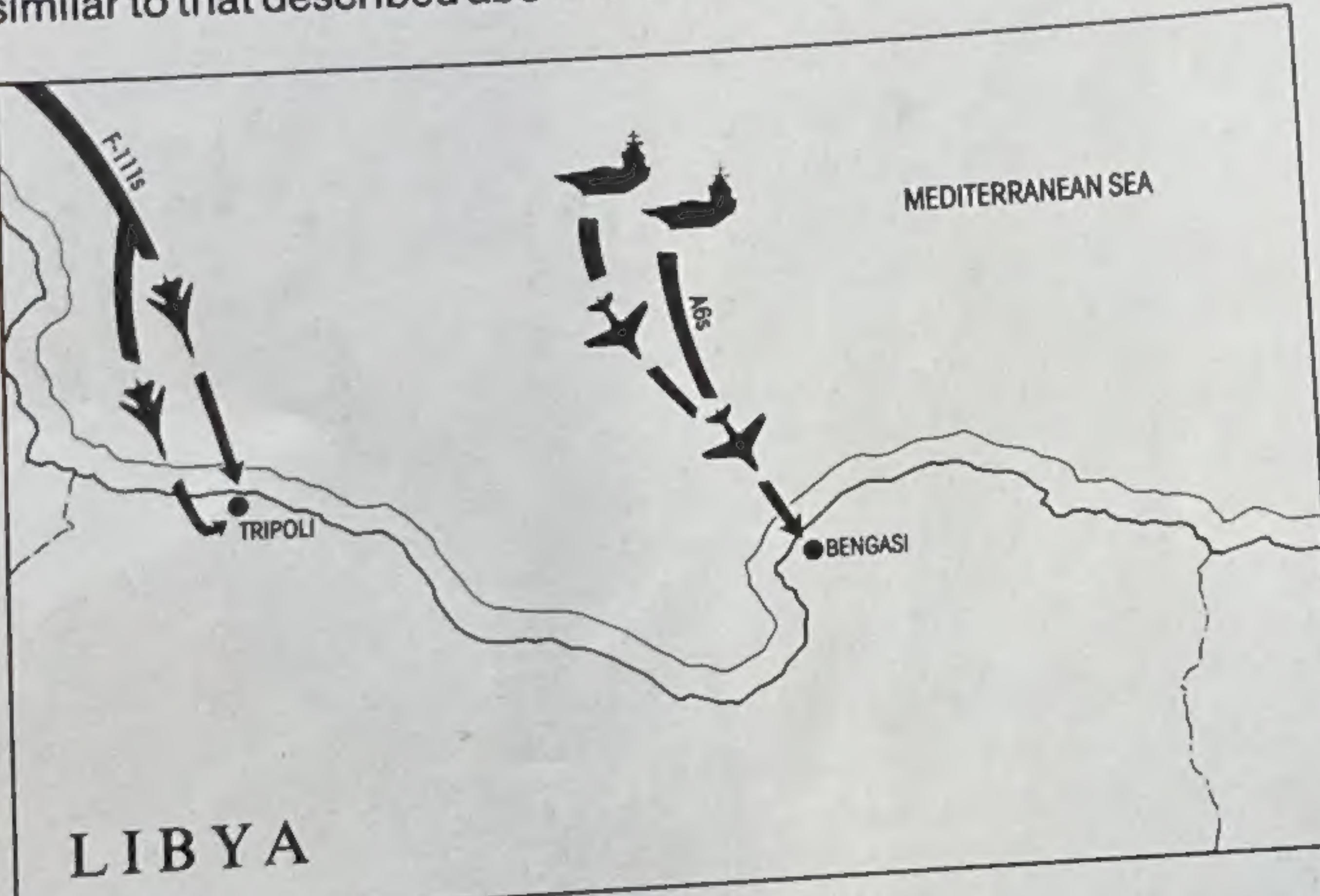
You can use the same basic approach to recreate the airstrike against the airfield at Bengasi. For the greatest realism, you should return to base after each mission in order to repair and replenish your plane.

8.2 THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT ENVIRONMENT

To experience the intensity of the anti-aircraft defenses the American airmen encountered, select MISSION 6 and attack the primary target as Baghdad using a bombing run similar to that described above in section 8.1.

8.3 NIGHT BOMBING RUN

To conduct a night precision bombing raid like the one the raiders actually carried out, select MISSION 3 and execute a bombing run similar to that described above in section 8.1.



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ONS

15 JULY 1986
CHANGE 6

IONS

15 JULY 1986
CHANGE 6

In 1981 Libyan fighters attacked American fighters over the Gulf, which led to the clash that inspired F-15 STRIKE EAGLE's first scenario.

The Americans shot down the two attackers and, for the moment, the Libyans ceased to contest control of the Gulf. Kaddafi continued to meddle in the affairs of his neighbors, though, and he continued to sponsor international terrorism. By early 1986, his troops were fighting in Chad, and Libyan backed terrorists had conducted a series of grisly attacks on innocent travellers. They shot up airline ticket counters in Rome and Athens, and amongst their victims were a number of Americans.

The outraged American government resolved to make the sponsor of these assassins pay, and stepped up naval maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra. When Libyan missile boats attacked, the Americans retaliated by sinking the ships and striking support installations ashore.

A week later, the Libyans responded in turn. A terrorist bomb exploded in a disco full of American soldiers in West Berlin, killing two people and injuring over one hundred others. When America's European allies refused to impose sanctions despite direct evidence of Libyan involvement, the Americans determined to act on their own.

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As chance would have it, Kaddafi was in a tent somewhat removed from the main compound when the bombs hit, and so escaped injury. Nevertheless, the damage to his headquarters was extensive, and the other airstrikes achieved

similar success. The A-6's destroyed four MiG fighters and two helicopters on the ground, while the F-111's destroyed five transports and damaged the naval facilities at Sidi Bilal. Civilian casualties were relatively light due both to the sophisticated electronics and munitions the bombers used and to the American's instructions not to release their ordinance unless they could identify a target with absolute certainty. American losses were also light: just one F-111 went down in flames, and a second was damaged badly enough that it was forced to make an emergency landing in Spain.

While the airstrike's long term effects are uncertain, it clearly constituted a major technical accomplishment that demonstrated the global reach of American air and seapower.

MISSION 8: THE ANTI-TERRORIST AIRSTRIKE

Libya, April 14-15, 1986

F-15 STRIKE EAGLE was designed long before the anti-terrorist airstrike, yet playing it can give you an appreciation of the skill and bravery exhibited by the American airmen. The mission had three primary features: it was a low level attack, it met intense anti-aircraft defenses, and it was conducted at night. By selecting the scenarios indicated below and following the special instructions, you can recreate each of these essential features of the raid. For maximum realism, try working your way up to a skill level of ACE!

8.1 THE BOMBING RUN

To recreate the bombing run conducted by the American F-111's against Kaddafi's compound, select Mission 1, Libya. Refer to page 32 in the Flight Operations Manual and follow the following flight plan:

- 1) Defeat Libyan interceptor with either your cannon or a short-range missile;
- 2) turn right to head north and descend to below 5,000 feet;
- 3) proceed north until you are well out over the Mediterranean Sea;
- 4) make a descending left hand turn to head south at 1,000 feet;
- 5) set the navigation cursor on Kaddafi's Command Center, the primary target;
- 6) as you cross the coast, drop to 200 feet and engage your afterburner;
- 7) as you approach the target, reduce power to 100%, climb to 500 feet and arm your bomb targeting system;
- 8) release your bombs, rearm your bomb